

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, MARCH 10, 1859.

The weather during the week has been mild, sunny, and balmy, and what CHAUCER would have called "grouseome." Spring has commenced her annual contest with winter, and every day achieves a victory, and exhibits trophies of her triumphs; but—

"As yet the trembling spring is unconfined,
And winter oft at eve renews the strife."

Those lovely arbutus of Flora, the snowdrops, the crocus, and the winter anemone, have raised again their beautiful forms through the lately frozen soil, and every thing proves that the season of bud and blossom is approaching. A very gratifying change after the five months of mist, and rain, and gloom, and the three weeks of more cheerful, but severe frost and snow, which we have experienced.

Our political atmosphere also has had some of its clouds and darkness brushed away. The quarrel between Austria and Turkey has been settled by diplomacy; the affairs of France are looking more promising and trustworthy, and so are those of Spain. We must draw a veil, we are sorry to say, over those of Austria and Italy: we fear it will too soon be rudely and violently withdrawn. The British Ministry appears to be a hard working one, and has the confidence of the country. Strange that the only mischievous element which it contains is that of theological discord: we will not insult the holy name of religion by using it in this place. What we allude to is the well known fact that the leading schemes in the Church of England have each their advocates in the Cabinet, and that these adverse opinions have been called into play during the selection of a successor to the late Bishop of Lincoln. Mr. GLADSTONE and two other noted tractarians in the Ministry having made a strenuous effort to secure the vacant see for Dr. Hook, (brother to the late Theodore Hook,) of Leeds, and another Puseyite. The issue was for some time doubtful in the Cabinet. The contest was warm, and it was not thought improbable that it would lead to one or more resignations. It was very fortunate that Lord ALBANY did not give way; his doing so would have sealed the fate of his government. The person chosen (Dr. JACKSON) appears to please all parties.

We believe that the temporary embroilment in the Cabinet has subsided; but we fear it contains the elements of future discord. So far as both the foreign and the domestic policy of the Cabinet have yet been developed, they meet the approval of the people at home; and the colonial policy is, we believe, satisfactory to both them and the colonists. Some of our journalists have blamed Lord JOHN RUSSELL for having carried the doctrine of non-interference, or rather non-intervention, too far; but the error, if it has been one, has arisen from a defect in a system of policy sanctioned by diplomatic usage, rather than from a personal deficiency. The diplomatic notes issued by Lord John, during the short period of his tenure of the Foreign Seal, have been most honorable to his reputation as an English statesman, and present a striking and most favorable contrast to the imbecilities of his predecessor. His speeches in the House of Commons have been distinguished by an equally high tone, and have clearly vindicated the foreign policy of the new Government. There is no doubt that his successor, Lord CLARENDON, will fully carry out the principles which Lord JOHN RUSSELL has so satisfactorily enunciated. The proceedings in Parliament, although important in a home point of view, are not by any means strikingly interesting elsewhere.

The Canada clergy reserves bill caused on Friday night a spirited passage of words—not arms—in the House of Lords, between the Bishops of Exeter and Oxford, and which the latter assured their Lordships would not lead to any serious consequences elsewhere. The bill has, however, been read a second time in the House of Commons, by a majority of 89 in a full house. In the House of Lords, the Earl of ALBANY announced that it was the intention of the Government to put the law for force against refugees who "conspire" against the peace of foreign powers. His words were—

"My noble and learned friend has alluded to the duty of the Government to take an initiative of these proceedings, and to institute prosecutions at law. Now, I have the satisfaction of informing my noble and learned friend that her Majesty's Government have already come to this decision: in case of any such event occurring as to give just grounds of complaint, not to throw it upon the Foreign Minister to institute such a prosecution; but, when a case is made out sufficient properly to justify legal proceedings against any parties so implicated, the Government will take it upon themselves to carry on such a prosecution, and foreign Powers have already been informed of this determination. I do not know that I need say any thing more upon this subject. Lamenting, as we all must, the existence of any cause which should produce alienation and estrangement between Powers that have been long, and desire to be, intimately connected, I do trust that the assurance which we have given, and shall be prepared to set upon this subject, will be sufficient to allay the alarms that have existed."

If it could be supposed possible, indeed, that the Government of this country, or the people of this country, have any conscience, were even inclined to its interpretation of the acts to which I have alluded, then, indeed, a greater degree of hostility would have been justified than any which has hitherto been shown towards us. I speak not only of that atrocious attempt on the life of an illustrious Prince, the hope of his country, and whose younger has revived all the ancient loyalty and devoted attachment which has so long been the possession of his family, but also of the recent outbreak at Milan, where a few desperate men have attacked, and been putting to death isolated individuals, sentries at their posts. These men may, indeed, call themselves patriots, but they are really assassins in disguise.

It is due to the French Government to state that it had already resolved to take no active part in this question; and it is said that the Emperor of the French has expressly resolved to pursue this course, in remembrance of the hospitality received by himself when he was a fugitive in England, and in consideration of the promptitude with which his accession to the throne was recognized by her Majesty's Government.

On Monday Mr. CADWELL (President of the Board of Trade) brought forward the measures proposed by the Government for the relief of the shipping interest. The subjects of inquiry and relief were eight: light-house dues, passing tolls, restrictions on manning, volunteering into the royal navy, salvage, desertion, consular fees, and pilotage. Mr. HOWARD and Mr. HAWLEY both expressed a general satisfaction at the measure.

On Tuesday Colonel MILES moved for a select committee to inquire into the management of the National Gallery; also, to consider in what mode the collected monuments of antiquity and fine arts may be secured, preserved, judiciously augmented, and advantageously exhibited to the public. The committee was granted. Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that on Friday, the 18th instant, he should move the adjournment of the House from that day to the 4th of April, for the Easter holidays.

On Wednesday the House of Commons was occupied with matters of local interest. Already thirteen members have been unseated for bribery, six of whom are Whigs, and seven Conservatives or Tories; so that neither party has much room to rejoice or to condemn the other. From present appearances it is very probable that Cambridge, Canterbury, Chatham, Derby, Hull, Lancaster, and one or two smaller places will have their representatives suspended, if they be not entirely disfranchised in their present shape. We are sure that the evidence before the respective committees would justify the strong act of disqualification. We are glad that the proposed bill for Parliamentary reform has been deferred until the next session; the recent disclosures and those which will yet be made will give much additional weight to the arguments in favor of such a bill; and a more efficient remedy for existing abuses will, we think, be brought forward and carried than could have been at the commencement of the present session.

A Parliamentary paper just published gives a most satisfactory statement relative to the continued decrease of pauperism in the United Kingdom. The number of adult-bodied persons relieved, both in-door and out-door, has diminished during the year 1858 from 127,471 to 116,257, or about 85 per cent. The reduction during the last four years has been from 201,644 to 116,257, or 42 per cent.

Quarterly Leipzig Catalogue are enumerated no less than twelve different German translations of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as published during October, November, and December last, since which four or five others have appeared. Four hundred thousand names are now attached to the Stafford House Address to the Women of America. This will be sent to Mrs. Stowe before she sails for England. Stafford House is to be placed by the Duchess of Sutherland at the disposal of Mrs. Stowe, for the purpose of giving a series of receptions to those who may be desirous to see her. Arrangements are also making by the Earls of Shaftesbury, Carlisle, &c. for giving Mrs. Stowe a suitable reception at Liverpool the moment she lands. Surely the "force of love can no further go." Unless Mrs. Stowe is a woman of great good sense, she will run hazard of having her head turned. John Bull has often comical notions, but Mrs. Bull seems to have exceeding wild ones.

The Dublin University Magazine for the 1st of March has a long leading article entitled "The French Crown Matrimonial," in which it gives a biographical sketch of all the Queens and Emperesses of France, from the wives of Charlemagne to the widow of Louis Philippe. Out of the sixty-seven royal and imperial consorts, there are but thirteen on whose names there is no dark stain of sorrow or sin. Eleven were divorced, two died by the executioner, seven were early widowed, three were cruelly traduced, three were exiles, thirteen were bad in different degrees of evil; the prisoners and the heart-broken make up the rest. About twenty were buried at St. Denis, who were denied the rest of the grave; their tombs were broken, their coffins opened, their remains exposed to the insults of a revolutionized populace, and then flung into a trench and covered with quick lime. Does history show any parallel to this list of queens and emperesses in any civilized country?

The *Monteur* is at the trouble of denying the truth of various statements which have appeared in foreign journals relative to France. It says the mediation of France had not been offered in the Austro-Turkish question, and consequently could not have been refused. France has not joined in any collective proceeding on the question of the expulsion of the refugees from England. She relies upon the good faith of the English Government, and has no doubt that it will fulfill its promise to France all the duties of a good neighbor. France is not negotiating at St. Petersburg a convention respecting the Holy Shrines, and though some friendly explanations have been exchanged there, the negotiation will proceed at Constantinople.

"The Emperor did not himself send a despatch on the occasion of the attempt upon the Emperor of Austria's life; but the autograph letter in which he deplored the occurrence of so odious a crime was transmitted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and presented to the Emperor of Austria by the French Minister at Vienna."

The next is a denial, which makes no difference as to fact:—

"The Emperor did not write a confidential letter to the Swiss Confederation, but the French Government addressed it some friendly advice with a view to the maintenance of good relations between Switzerland and the neighboring Powers."

It is rumored in political circles in Paris that the question of a European Congress is not only on the tapis, but has been all but decided upon; and, though various affairs connected with the political state of Europe will no doubt be treated, the principal object is the final settlement of the Turkish question. In what manner that settlement may be effected, or how it is to be rendered "final," it is hard to say; for, what to some would appear the finality of the question, in any dismemberment of European Turkey, would be to others the commencement of new troubles. A difference of opinion exists as to where this Congress should be held. One account speaks positively in favor of Paris; but on this point there are difficulties. In the event of a speedy determination being come to, it is expected that it will be held in April or May.

The budget of 1854, the examination of which has been terminated by the Council of State, is ready for presentation to the Legislative body. The receipts and expenditures will, it is stated, be brought near an equilibrium, at least apparently so.

It is now understood that the coronation of the Emperor and Empress will take place next month. Gen. ARDUR is appointed Ambassador at Madrid.

The only news from Spain is that a recent decree forbids the publication of any report of the proceedings of the Chambers, except what is authorized by the Government. NARVAEZ has addressed to the Senate a very energetic representation or memorial against the Government.

MARCH 11.—Very little news this morning, either foreign or domestic. In the House of Lords last night, Lord BROTHAM's bill on the "law of evidence and procedure" was read a second time. In the Commons, Lord ROBERT GOSWOLD obtained leave to bring in a bill to repeal the attorneys and solicitors' annual certificate duty. Nothing else of importance took place in either House.

There is not any news from France. The excitement on the continent appears to be increasing. Letters from Bern and Geneva represent the political condition of Switzerland to be very much disturbed. Rome seems to be a good deal excited and the police very active.

News from Sydney to the 10th December, so far from representing the supply of gold as having diminished, says: "The gold mania, instead of decreasing, was spreading with greater intensity. The produce was equal to one million sterling per month." The accounts of the harvest were very favorable.

A steady business continues to be done in the market for American stocks, and prices are fairly supported. Present quotations are thus reported by Messrs. D. Bell, Son & Co. for transmission to America:

| | Redemption. | Prices. |
|---|-------------|---------|
| United States five per cent. bonds | 1850 | 97 98 |
| United States six per cent. bonds | 1862 | 104 105 |
| United States six per cent. bonds | 1868 | 110 111 |
| United States six per cent. insurance stock | 1867-1868 | 108 109 |
| United States six per cent. insurance stock | 1869 | 102 103 |
| New York State five per cent. bonds | 1860-1861 | 98 99 |
| Pennsylvania five per cent. bonds | 1862 | 97 98 |
| Massachusetts five per cent. bonds | 1862 | 92 94 |
| Massachusetts five per cent. sterling bonds | 1868 | 107 108 |
| Maryland five per cent. sterling bonds | 1867-1875 | 93 96 |
| Virginia six per cent. insurance stocks | 1858 | 98 99 |
| Virginia six per cent. bonds | 1868 | 98 99 |
| Kentucky six per cent. bonds | 1868 | 98 99 |
| Boston city four-and-a-half per cent. bonds | 1872 | 103 104 |
| Montreal city six per cent. bonds | 1857-1865 | 85 87 |
| New York city five per cent. stock | 1855-1870 | 99 97 |
| New Orleans city five per cent. stock | 1855-1870 | 99 97 |
| Philadelphia and Reading Railroad six per cent. bonds | 1880 | 99 99 |
| New York and Erie seven per cent. convertible | 1860 | 86 87 |
| New York and Erie seven per cent. convertible | 1862 | 91 91 |
| New York and Erie seven per cent. convertible | 1868-1869 | 107 108 |
| Michigan Central eight per cent. convertible | 1860 | 106 106 |
| Seaboard and Roanoke seven per cent. first mortgage | 1860 | 82 84 |

By the explosion of Fieschi's infernal machine. During the whole reign of LOUIS PHILIPPE the family of the Duke of TREVISO was high in royal favor, and distinguished for its devotion to the interests of the Orleans dynasty. The son and heir of the slain Marshal was made a Peer of France, and subsequently exercised a high function in the household of the Duke of ORLÉANS. This position he continued to hold after the fall of LOUIS PHILIPPE, and until very recently. A few months ago, in Switzerland, upon the occasion of the accident which occurred to the Duchess, the overturning of her carriage while travelling, the Duke of TREVISO was in attendance upon her person. But his fidelity, it seems, was not proof against the old family souvenirs which attach his family to the Empire, and against the seducing perspective of honors and dotations by which NAPOLEON III. sought to reconnect the name of TREVISO with that of NAPOLEON. The Duke of TREVISO is now Senator of the French Empire, and Madame the Duchess is about to accept a high post in the household of the Empress EUGENIE. The Peerage of LOUIS PHILIPPE furnishes two other of the new Senators, M. LEBLANC and the Marquis de BOISSY. The latter appointment took the public by surprise. M. de BOISSY is only distinguished by the ultra and eccentric liberalism of his political opinions under LOUIS PHILIPPE, and by his marriage with the famous Countess GUICCIOLI, to whom Byron has given immortal notoriety, and who now figures in the most elegant saloons of Paris as Madame la Marquise de BOISSY. After waiting almost forty years, Capt. DORÉ, of the French Navy, (of whom you probably never heard before,) receives in the Senatorial dignity and dotation the reward of his fidelity to NAPOLEON I., after final defeat in 1815. Finding it impossible to escape in a French frigate through the English squadron that was blockading the port of Rochefort, NAPOLEON was about to thrust himself to Capt. DORÉ, who undertook, in a small cutter, which in the disguise of a common sailor he was to navigate alone, to run the fallen Emperor through the British fleet and conduct him to America. Fatality, say the official journals, prevented the execution of this project, and the Emperor was constrained to give himself up to the Commander of the Bellerophon. For this proof of devotion to the cause of the fallen monarch, Capt. DORÉ was dismissed from the navy by Louis XVIII. He is rewarded now with interest by Napoleon III. It is good policy on the part of the Emperor not to forget such service. It is by no means impossible that before the close of his career he may have need of similar devotion for himself. Certainly the name of Gen. Montholon would have figured well by the side of that of Capt. DORÉ among the recent nominations to the Senate. Gen. Montholon is, perhaps, of all men who now survive, the most distinguished by his devoted attachment to Napoleon I., and by the confidence reposed in him by that great man. He is not either without titles to favor with Napoleon III., founded on services rendered to him personally. He shared in the service of the Prince pretender the danger and the ridicule of the famous descent upon Boulogne in 1840. But Gen. Montholon remains in obscurity, and comparative, perhaps positive poverty, while all other Bonapartists, of more recent date and less tried devotion, are rapidly filling, by way of reward, all the high places of the State, civil, political, and military. Ah! I forget. The General's name is comprised in a list of two hundred and eight general officers who have been quite recently withdrawn from the retired list and classed in the reserve division of the staff of the army. In the mean time M. Suleau, Bret, and Chepays de Montville, whose titles to the distinction are based solely upon the zeal and efficiency of their services during the famous agitation of 1852 that immediately preceded the advent of the Empire, already rejoice in the gold lace and dotation appertenant to the dignity of Senator. These gentlemen were prefects in three of the departments, in which, during the President's excursion to the South last fall, the calls for the empire were the most satisfactory. MM. Ferdinand Barrot (brother of Odilon Barrot) and Thorgny, Ministers of Louis Napoleon prior to the coup d'état of December, 1851, M. Ducos, actual Minister of the Marine, Gen. Aupick, representative of the Imperial Government at the Court of Madrid, three or four other diplomatic gentlemen, with several Bonapartist members of the late Legislative Assemblies, complete the list of new promotions. The dotations of the Senators now amount to about a million of dollars per annum. The recent nominations contribute in one sense to make the Senate a more independent body. Hereafter, if, by almost impossible supposition, an opposition had declared itself in this body, the Emperor could by new appointments have turned the scales in his favor. This measure is henceforth impracticable, without violation of what is styled the constitution. Napoleon III., however, may rest quite secure. He has chosen his men too judiciously to have any reason to apprehend that they will balk his will, unless he should be abandoned by the army, or unless, in the event of foreign war, he should sustain some great defeat, putting his dynasty itself in question. In such event he must not hope to be more fortunate than his uncle.

Before dismissing the Senate, let me correct an error with regard to one of its members into which I fell last November, and which has been ever since upon my conscience. I stated in one of my letters that it was M. VIELLEARD, the former preceptor of Louis Napoleon, a republican in principle, though devotedly attached to the Bonapartes personally, who of all the Senators voted alone against the plebiscite for the re-establishment of the empire. It was not Viellard who gave this solitary vote, but M. THIÉBAUD, the eldest member of the Senate, an ex-conviction, and ex-Senator of the first Empire, the sole survivor of the Judges of Louis XVI, whose fate he himself afterwards most narrowly escaped.

An important Imperial decree of the 5th instant has modified the decree of 30th January, 1852, upon the organization of the police service throughout France. The general and special inspectorships are abolished. This change has been treated by some writers as an evidence of the intention of Napoleon III. to abate the rigor of this odious institution in favor of the liberty of the subject. He little knows Napoleon III., and little understands the nature of the regime he has established over France, who supposes that he means to abandon, or even to abate one iota, the severity of the police organization by which he hopes to maintain and strengthen that regime. In fact, the change just operated is a decided aggravation of all that is odious in the system. Napoleon III., like Napoleon I., who gave the model of the actual system, wishes to know every thing that transpires throughout the whole extent of his dominions, entering daily by his agents into the humblest families of the remotest hamlets; listening to private conversations; possessing himself of family secrets, and holding up all this information to be used ultimately, if need be, to effect a pressure in execution of his future purposes. The inspectors were found, after the experience of a year, not to work well. They were too scattered, they were too few, too extensive a region had been confided to each one. They are therefore dispensed with, and in their place are created eighty six commissioners, (one for each department), resident in the chief town of the department, and having for assistants the commissaries recently nominated for each of the 2,846 cantons of France. MOCOM, the minister of general police at Paris, is authorized, whenever and as often as the public service may seem to require it, to designate, for appointment by the Emperor, several high functionaries who shall be charged with visiting for supervision, control, and report to the Emperor all the subordinate and permanent police agents resident within the limits of inspection which the decree may assign to each. This is a virtual re-establishment, in another form, of the inspectors just abolished. France is at this moment the most thoroughly policed country in the world. As now organized, by virtue of several separate decrees, rendered at considerable intervals, as the wants of the service became manifest, the police forms a close net-work, covering the whole territory with numerous principal cords, all centering at the bureau of the Minister of General Police at Paris. It is an Argus whose hundred eyes peer ever into the breakfast room and chamber of every family in France. It is a Brixen whose hundred hands can reach into the most obscure and distant commune, and strike, by virtue of orders from Paris, an individual in one hour after having most innocently uttered a word which, indistinctly overheard, has rendered him obnoxious to suspicion. The agents of this police are:

1. A commissary in each of the 2,846 cantons of France. His sphere of duty is confined to the canton, and each commissary has under him a sufficient number of executive agents.

2. One or more commissaries, with a swarm of executive sub-agents, in every city.

3. The commissaries just appointed, charged each with the supervision of the service in his department, eighty-six in number.

4. Two prefects of police—one in Paris, another in Lyons.

5. The occasional inspectors to be sent forth over the departments by virtue of the last decree.

6. The Minister of General Police, resident in Paris, in whom the whole system centres.

Besides the above, there is a special police organization resident at each of the great railroad depots, whose service is confined to that locality. Of the working of this police we have lately had a precious specimen in the arrest of some thirty correspondents of foreign journals, of which I have spoken in former letters. By the way, all of the persons then arrested have been discharged except MM. Coetlogon and Virmaitre, two Legitimists, editors of the *ex-Corsaire*.

The extremely rigorous measures adopted by the Austrian Government in the north of Italy against all Swiss citizens established in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom seem at present likely to produce a crisis alarming for the peace of Europe. A close cordon of fifteen thousand troops hermetically closes the country along the whole line of the canton of Tessino. Five thousand Swiss have been summarily expelled from Milan, and twenty thousand from Lombardy. Many of them have been established there for a great number of years. On arriving in Switzerland they found themselves reduced to the last distress, which has been only partially relieved by individual and national subscription. Great excitement prevails among the people, who are striving to press the moderate and cautious Federal Council to the adoption of severe retaliatory measures, and the raising of a military force to meet the possible contingencies. All parties, even the Conservatives, are in favor of energetic measures. At present the Council remains firm in its moderate course, which is charged, and not without some show of reason, as being undignified and tame, yielding to the exigencies of Austria. We are looking with much interest for the next intelligence from the Swiss frontier.

It is not without interest at the present juncture to note the number of foreigners resident in Switzerland who may be affected to their prejudice by retaliatory measures if the Federal Council should find itself compelled to adopt them. I learn from a Swiss journal, treating of the hostile attitude of Austria, the following account: 15,512 French, residing principally in Geneva, Bern, Neuchâtel, and Basle city; 8,695 Austrians, of whom 5,810 reside in the Canton of Tessin, and the rest in the cantons of the Grisons and St. Gall; 14,314 Sardinian subjects, of whom 9,145 are found in Geneva, and the balance distributed between the Cantons of Vaud, Valais, and Tessino; 13,547 Germans of Baden, residing principally in the Cantons of Thurgovie, Argovie, and Basle city; 8,296 Germans of Wurtemberg, in St. Gall and Basle city, giving an aggregate of 60,049.

Notwithstanding the pressure of the people and the unrelenting attitude of the Swiss territory, the Council disclaim the intention to expel Austrian subjects from Switzerland, and confined itself to a protest, dispatched to Vienna, and notes exculpatory of Switzerland to be presented at the principal Courts of Europe. This tame policy on the part of Switzerland is believed to result from the conviction the Government has obtained that in a war with Austria, having for its object the expulsion of European political refugees from Swiss territory, it has nothing to hope for from this Government of France. France (I mean of course the Emperor) would rather like to see the Austrian police enforced; for its own refugees in Switzerland have been the source of no little annoyance, and the occasion of more than one "amicable remonstrance." Switzerland will have to yield in this matter, and reject from her territory certain of the most insidious refugees, and keep a stricter watch over the rest. There is but one place of assured refuge in Europe, and that is England. Austria, after the recent demonstrations in the British Parliament, will probably abandon her intention of protesting in a threatening attitude against the liberty enjoyed by the Kosuths and Mazzinis in England. She will hardly adopt a measure which will produce an aggravation of ill-feeling without attaining even partially the result desired. It was doubtless the utter hopelessness of success, rather than any respect or love for the glorious free institutions of England, that induced Napoleon III. to join Austria in the proposed protest. Napoleon has spent many years in England, and knows that liberty there is something more than a name.

Another subject, growing out of the late insurrectionary movements in Italy, is exciting interest at this moment. It is the seizure by sequestration of the property of Italian emigrants from Lombardy who are suspected of favoring the rebellion. Numerous noblemen resident in Piedmont, and who have even become naturalized subjects of the King of Sardinia, find themselves included in this inquisitorial law, and their estates in Lombardy are under sequestration. Many of these noblemen are notoriously opposed to the democratic agitation of Mazzini, and were notoriety marked out for the special vengeance of the revolutionists in case the insurrection had succeeded. Their cause has been taken up warmly by the Sardinian Government, which protests, and even intimates that unless the sequestration be abandoned severe measures will be resorted to for the protection of its unoffending subjects.

The relations of Austria and Turkey in the East have lately been the subject of some energetic diplomacy on the part of Austria. The following, according to letters which have just reached Paris from Vienna, are the terms of the ultimatum recently submitted by the Austrian ambassador, Count LINSINGER, for the acceptance of the Sultan:

1. The ports of Kieyk and Soutorion remain in the possession of Austria.

2. Hostilities immediately cease in Montenegro, and the Turkish troops be promptly withdrawn from that country.

3. Four millions of piastres to be accorded as indemnity to Austrian subjects for losses sustained by them in Bosnia.

4. Political refugees who have embraced the Mohammedan religion, and who serve in the Turkish armies of Roumelia, to be immediately removed to a distance from the Austrian frontiers.

It is understood that other causes of difficulty between the two Governments are to become the subject of ulterior negotiation. Upon Count LINSINGER's submission of this ultimatum, it is said that the Porte applied to the Ministers of England and France to know whether, in the event of its rejection, the Sultan could count upon the active aid of their Governments if war were to result with Austria. The answer of the Ministers was so equivocal that the Porte could not venture to risk the consequences, and yielded to the demands of Austria.

The belief gains strength daily in Paris that his Holiness Pope Pius IX. is soon to visit Paris, for the purpose of officiating at the ceremony of the coronation of the Emperor and Empress. The Pope, it is understood, is endeavoring to stipulate for divers religious concessions on the part of the Emperor as the price of his consecration. The principal of those conditions is, that the organic articles of the Concordat be abolished. A modification of the French civil law on marriage is also demanded by the Pope; putting that law in better accord than at present with the Catholic law regulating the religious sanction of the marriage tie. Twenty new Roman Catholic Bishops are also to be consecrated by the Emperor. These concessions made, we'll go and crown you, says the Pope; we'll bestow upon you our apostolic blessing, and wish you a long and prosperous reign; but we guaranty nothing, and don't answer for the future.

The Legislative Corps is in session here, but is doing nothing that merits note. It is evidently the intention of the Emperor to halibutate France to be governed without the intervention of any thing resembling a Parliament. Its most important business in hand is the getting up a large Legislative Bill to be given to the Emperor and Empress about the last of this month. The one hundred and fifty members subscribe for their pay \$140 each. This project is a good one, which, it is hoped, will enable them to get up a bill in honor of NAPOLEON III. that will eclipse the magnificent affair of the Senate some weeks ago. Preparations for this bill are now being actively made. In fact, it is only those preparations that give some little appearance of life to the vicinity of the Palace in which the Assembly holds its daily sittings.

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Besides the above, there is a special police organization resident at each of the great railroad depots, whose service is confined to that locality. Of the working of this police we have lately had a precious specimen in the arrest of some thirty correspondents of foreign journals, of which I have spoken in former letters. By the way, all of the persons then arrested have been discharged except MM. Coetlogon and Virmaitre, two Legitimists, editors of the *ex-Corsaire*.

The extremely rigorous measures adopted by the Austrian Government in the north of Italy against all Swiss citizens established in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom seem at present likely to produce a crisis alarming for the peace of Europe. A close cordon of fifteen thousand troops hermetically closes the country along the whole line of the canton of Tessino. Five thousand Swiss have been summarily expelled from Milan, and twenty thousand from Lombardy. Many of them have been established there for a great number of years. On arriving in Switzerland they found themselves reduced to the last distress, which has been only partially relieved by individual and national subscription. Great excitement prevails among the people, who are striving to press the moderate and cautious Federal Council to the adoption of severe retaliatory measures, and the raising of a military force to meet the possible contingencies. All parties, even the Conservatives, are in favor of energetic measures. At present the Council remains firm in its moderate course, which is charged, and not without some show of reason, as being undignified and tame, yielding to the exigencies of Austria. We are looking with much interest for the next intelligence from the Swiss frontier.

It is not without interest at the present juncture to note the number of foreigners resident in Switzerland who may be affected to their prejudice by retaliatory measures if the Federal Council should find itself compelled to adopt them. I learn from a Swiss journal, treating of the hostile attitude of Austria, the following account: 15,512 French, residing principally in Geneva, Bern, Neuchâtel, and Basle city; 8,695 Austrians, of whom 5,810 reside in the Canton of Tessin, and the rest in the cantons of the Grisons and St. Gall; 14,314 Sardinian subjects, of whom 9,145 are found in Geneva, and the balance distributed between the Cantons of Vaud, Valais, and Tessino; 13,547 Germans of Baden, residing principally in the Cantons of Thurgovie, Argovie, and Basle city; 8,296 Germans of Wurtemberg, in St. Gall and Basle city, giving an aggregate of 60,049.

Notwithstanding the pressure of the people and the unrelenting attitude of the Swiss territory, the Council disclaim the intention to expel Austrian subjects from Switzerland, and confined itself to a protest, dispatched to Vienna, and notes exculpatory of Switzerland to be presented at the principal Courts of Europe. This tame policy on the part of Switzerland is believed to result from the conviction the Government has obtained that in a war with Austria, having for its object the expulsion of European political refugees from Swiss territory, it has nothing to hope for from this Government of France. France (I mean of course the Emperor) would rather like to see the Austrian police enforced; for its own refugees in Switzerland have been the source of no little annoyance, and the occasion of more than one "amicable remonstrance." Switzerland will have to yield in this matter, and reject from her territory certain of the most insidious refugees, and keep a stricter watch over the rest. There is but one place of assured refuge in Europe, and that is England. Austria, after the recent demonstrations in the British Parliament, will probably abandon her intention of protesting in a threatening attitude against the liberty enjoyed by the Kosuths and Mazzinis in England. She will hardly adopt a measure which will produce an aggravation of ill-feeling without attaining even partially the result desired. It was doubtless the utter hopelessness of success, rather than any respect or love for the glorious free institutions of England, that induced Napoleon III. to join Austria in the proposed protest. Napoleon has spent many years in England, and knows that liberty there is something more than a name.

Another subject, growing out of the late insurrectionary movements in Italy, is exciting interest at this moment. It is the seizure by sequestration of the property of Italian emigrants from Lombardy who are suspected of favoring the rebellion. Numerous noblemen resident in Piedmont, and who have even become naturalized subjects of the King of Sardinia, find themselves included in this inquisitorial law, and their estates in Lombardy are under sequestration. Many of these noblemen are notoriously opposed to the democratic agitation of Mazzini, and were notoriety marked out for the special vengeance of the revolutionists in case the insurrection had succeeded. Their cause has been taken up warmly by the Sardinian Government, which protests, and even intimates that unless the sequestration be abandoned severe measures will be resorted to for the protection of its unoffending subjects.

The relations of Austria and Turkey in the East have lately been the subject of some energetic diplomacy on the part of Austria. The following, according to letters which have just reached Paris from Vienna, are the terms of the ultimatum recently submitted by the Austrian ambassador, Count LINSINGER, for the acceptance of the Sultan:

1. The ports of Kieyk and Soutorion remain in the possession of Austria.

2. Hostilities immediately cease in Montenegro, and the Turkish troops be promptly withdrawn from that country.

3. Four millions of piastres to be accorded as indemnity to Austrian subjects for losses sustained by them in Bosnia.

4. Political refugees who have embraced the Mohammedan religion, and who serve in the Turkish armies of Roumelia, to be immediately removed to a distance from the Austrian frontiers.

It is understood that other causes of difficulty between the two Governments are to become the subject of ulterior negotiation. Upon Count LINSINGER's submission of this ultimatum, it is said that the Porte applied to the Ministers of England and France to know whether, in the event of its rejection, the Sultan could count upon the active aid of their Governments if war were to result with Austria. The answer of the Ministers was so equivocal that the Porte could not venture to risk the consequences, and yielded to the demands of Austria.

The belief gains strength daily in Paris that his Holiness Pope Pius IX. is soon to visit Paris, for the purpose of officiating at the ceremony of the coronation of the Emperor and Empress. The Pope, it is understood, is endeavoring to stipulate for divers religious concessions on the part of the Emperor as the price of his consecration. The principal of those conditions is, that the organic articles of the Concordat be abolished. A modification of the French civil law on marriage is also demanded by the Pope; putting that law in better accord than at present with the Catholic law regulating the religious sanction of the marriage tie. Twenty new Roman Catholic Bishops are also to be consecrated by the Emperor. These concessions made, we'll go and crown you, says the Pope; we'll bestow upon you our apostolic blessing, and wish you a long and prosperous reign; but we guaranty nothing, and don't answer for the future.

The Legislative Corps is in session here, but is doing nothing that merits note. It is evidently the intention of the Emperor to halibutate France to be governed without the intervention of any thing resembling a Parliament. Its most important business in hand is the getting up a large Legislative Bill to be given to the Emperor and Empress about the last of this month. The one hundred and fifty members subscribe for their pay \$140 each. This project is a good one, which, it is hoped, will enable them to get up a bill in honor of NAPOLEON III. that will eclipse the magnificent affair of the Senate some weeks ago. Preparations for this bill are now being actively made. In fact, it is only those preparations that give some little appearance of life to the vicinity of the Palace in which the Assembly holds its daily sittings.

1. A commissary in each of the 2,846 cantons of France. His sphere of duty is confined to the canton, and each commissary has under him a sufficient number of executive agents.

2. One or more commissaries, with a swarm of executive sub-agents, in every city.

3. The commiss